

the fact that with many persons these special questions particularly that of licensing, is stronger than party ties, has caused all parties to hesitate as to the propriety of party nominations against these contradictory purposes, in which almost every man goes on his own hook.

Our own opinion is that the Whig Committee should, in accordance with customary usage, call a meeting of the Whigs, and let them decide upon the propriety of making a nomination for Mayor. We think such a meeting would meet the general response of the Whigs, and that less difficulty would be experienced in electing a Mayor and other city officers by nominations through Whig caucuses than in any other way.

The sudden and strange effects produced upon the minds and in the conduct of the receivers of the Miller theories may justly be ranked among the curiosities of the times. Many of the accounts which we hear and some of which have been solemnly verified under oath, are not fitting to appear in our columns, but are nevertheless, producing much real mischief in the community.

There are instances however which are worthy of being recorded. Of this kind is the following:—An industrious farmer, living in Orrington, who has for several years, supplied customers in this city with milk and who has been noted for his closeness in pecuniary matters and for zeal in accumulating property, has recently changed his whole course of life. It appears that one of his family experienced what was called a vision, when it was revealed that this man was too avaricious, and instead of devoting himself to labor and the acquisition of property should abandon selling milk and give all he possessed to the poor and make earnest preparation for the immediate end of the world. He has not since waited upon his customers, has abandoned labor and is now as profuse and lavish in his gifts as he was ever close and sparing.

There seems to be a general design among the advent receivers to collect together in some interior town in this State, we believe it is at Atkinson, and there be ready together to meet their Lord, at his coming, to take vengeance on his enemies.

Prosecutions and guardianships have been resorted to in several places, but so far, we believe, without any beneficial effect.

The 'Liberty' party held a caucus at Dow's Hall on Monday evening for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Mayor. After nominating four persons, neither of whom would accept, and coming within one vote of nominating another, the meeting adjourned to Saturday evening.

In Switzerland, persons accused of crimes and acquitted, are indemnified for the trouble and expense to which they have been subjected—Such a regulation it strikes us, would not be wholly inutile here.

following wife:—

Yeas—Messrs. Allen, Ashley, Atchinson, Atherton, Bagby, Benton, Breese, Buchanan, Colquitt, Dickinson, Dix, Fairfield, Hannegan, Hayward, Henderson, Huger, Johnson, Lewis, McDuffie, Merreek, Niles, Semple, Sevier, Sturgeon, Tappan, Walker, Woodbury—27.

Nays—Messrs. Archer, Barrow, Bates, Bayard, Berrieu, Choute, Clayton, Crittenden, Dayton, Evans, Foster, Francis, Huntington, Jarnagin, Mangum, Miller, Morehead, Perree, Phelps, Porter, Rives, Simmons, Upham, White, Woodbridge—25.

The New-York Sun states that Elder Darling Huntress, of Brigetonn, Me., left home last October, on a visit to Pennsylvania, with the hope of improving his health by travelling. He had with him between \$100 and \$200 in money. His friends heard from him by letter dated in Boston, stating that his health was failing and that he had left his property in the hands of his good friend Mr Loughy. Soon after a letter dated New York Nov 15 appeared in the Star Newspaper, Dover, N. H., addressed to the editor, signed by J. Loughy, giving an account of Elder Huntress' death, which was said to have taken place at New York on the 8th of November. After repeated attempts to ascertain the facts of the case by letter forwarded through the Post office, a relative of Elder Huntress proceeded to New York but had failed to find Mr Loughy or any one who knew of the death of the Elder.

The locos burnt some powder yesterday in this city, on the occasion of the incoming of the new administration. The locos rejoiced that their party had come fully into power, and the whigs could not feel that rejoicing on account of the termination of the disgraceful administration of John Tyler was much out of place.

We have no confidence in the ability or integrity of the incoming administration not so much on account of the men at the head of affairs as the radical and ruinous tendency of locos socialism generally. With such unscrupulous leaders as control that party we cannot feel that the country is safe or that our institutions are likely to be preserved or the peace of the country maintained or the welfare of the people promoted.

Elphalet Case Esq., has disposed of his interest in the Eastern Argus to Mr O' L. Sanborn one of the firm of Sanborn & Carter extensive book publishers and stationers. Mr. Sanborn is to be known in the establishment as a business man and not as an editor. Mr Holden remains in the establishment and the Argus will be published by the firm of Holden & Sanborn, Mr Holden having the general superintendence of the columns.

Mr Case has been in the State about three years and has taken a leading stand in his party and maintained his position with much ability and shrewdness even when severely attacked by his own party editors. We don't like his politics, but in all other respects he has maintained an honorable position.

of the State. In 1842 and 1843 ability to corporations was the touchstone of democratic faith. The Legislatures of those years were governed altogether by the narrow, all views of the radicals who were then passing days of prosperity. But a few change has come over the democracy—its blind marks are obliterated—democracy what it was a few years ago—the old things are abolished, and a new one established. The present Legislature, improving upon that of last year, when there was a partial abandonment of radical doctrines, is now as generous as could be wished. It has granted nearly all acts of incorporation asked for, and in a been extremely liberal in its grants. The errors of the democracy whose months a short time ago full of bitterness, are no longer in their praises of corporations—they gotten they were once monopolies, and now whig the Whig party in supporting them.

We have never known quite so much change as has been effected, by some of these democratic moods. Indeed so zealous these new converts in supporting their new that they will not allow their political noses who, out of regard to their own consistency, endeavor to delete the principles of democracy understood a few years since and, to remain in their departure without questioning the honesty of their motives.

But there is one thing in the course of new converts, which we confess we cannot understand, and which surprises us. Thus wondering at their former folly, and deprecating the past, as all sincere converts should, they talking as hypocritically about democratic principles, and old federalism, and even going so far as to assert in most positive manner that it was always necessary to support corporations, and that wicked Whigs have battled against the thing they do, notwithstanding the old claims of democracy, the radicals, are constantly reminding them of their error, and accusing of having inbibed "federal notions," and doing worse than the "federalists" in supporting federal measures.

But we give them very little credit for change. If they were really sincere—truthful—they would evince some contrition for their former folly, and neither abuse their societies, or endeavor to take from their opponents, with whom they are now fighting in these matters; the credit of the men which they now support. In our opinion the force of public sentiment, which they do not resist, which has induced the democratic change its position. They mean to be popular aids. In obedience to the grand principles of modern democracy, they mean to set w. popular impulses. We have never yet the leaders of this party to set from home ties, and we have seen too much of their heartedness and variableness to believe now sincere. It is the popular breeze that after, and next year, should it blow from the quarter, they will veer about and trim sails the other way with as little regard to consistency as they now manifest.

Nevertheless the State, we trust, is to gain by this new phase of democracy. Considerable will be done the present winter unless there is a revulsion in public sentiment; we may expect that its presence will be enough hereafter to give the people such a salutary as shall encourage the spirit of enterprise and aid in unfolding the resources of the State. We believe that a brighter day is dawning upon us; and although we have little faith or confidence in the party which is now in the ascendant, there is a power in public sentiment no party will have the hardihood to resist. The people are beginning to unde-